

I Braun Degenshein (SBN 138832)
Attorney at Law
81 Skyway Lane
Oakland, CA 94619
(510) 553-9669
(510) 633-1900 (fax)

Attorney for Plaintiff
John Law.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

JOHN LAW,

Plaintiff,

vs.

**LARRY HARVEY, MICHAEL MIKEL,
PAPER MAN, LLC., and BLACK ROCK
CITY, LLC.,**

Defendants

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR:

- Declaratory Relief
- Cancellation of Trademark Registrations
- Trademark Infringement
- Unfair Competition
- False Advertising
- Unfair Business Practices
- Fraud
- Breach of Fiduciary Duty
- Judicial Dissolution
- Conversion
- Breach of Contract
- Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing
- Negligent Misrepresentation
- Negligence
- Demand for Jury Trial

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1 The Court has jurisdiction under 15 U.S.C. § 1121, and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) in
2 that this case arises under the Trademark Laws of the United States, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051 et seq.

3 The Court has jurisdiction of the unfair competition claims herein under the
4 provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b) in that said claims are joined with a substantial and related
5 claim under the Trademark Laws of the United States, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051 et seq.

6 Venue is proper in the Northern District of California pursuant to 15 U.S.C.
7 § 1391(b).

THE PARTIES

8 Plaintiff John Law (hereinafter “Plaintiff”) is a citizen of the State of California
9 who resides in Brisbane, California.

10 Plaintiff has been a neon sign craftsman and tradesman by profession. From 1988
11 to 1990, he was employed full time by the American Neon Sign Company, and by Ad-Art from
12 approximately 1990 to 1992. Plaintiff left Ad-Art in 1992 to form Central Services, a neon sign
13 business that he owned in partnership with Chris Radcliff. Central Services provided Plaintiff
14 with a comfortable income.

15 By 1986, Plaintiff had become well known and recognized in San Francisco’s
16 alternative art scene through his work and participation with various performance art groups like
17 the Suicide Club and Communiversity.

18 In 1986, “The Cacophony Society” (hereinafter “Cacophony”) was created.
19 Cacophony was a collective endeavor, self described as “a network of free spirits united in the
20 pursuit of experiences beyond the pale of mainstream society.” Plaintiff was one of
21 Cacophony’s original members and a primary organizer.

22 As one of Cacophony’s principle organizers, Plaintiff was continually searching
23 for new, different and unique places to stage events and to which he could lead Cacophony
24 members. During this time, he learned about the high desert in Nevada, an enormous, vast, flat,
25 arid, desolate, “lifeless and cracked void” of a dry lake bed two and a half hours north of Reno.
26 Plaintiff thoroughly explored the high desert during the late 1980s during which time he became
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1 uniquely and thoroughly well acquainted with the area's geography, topology, history, residents,
2 merchants, authorities and culture.

3 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Larry
4 Harvey (hereinafter "Harvey") is a citizen of the State of California who resides in San
5 Francisco, California.

6 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that during the several
7 years prior to 1986, Harvey held a number of odd jobs, eventually becoming a free lance
8 gardener in San Francisco to those with little means and offbeat landscape ideas.

9 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey had no
10 knowledge of the Nevada high desert before he was introduced to it by Plaintiff.

11 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Mikel
12 Mikel (hereinafter "Mikel") is a citizen of the State of California who resides in San Francisco,
13 California.

14 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff met Mikel
15 shortly after Mikel joined Cacophony in mid to late 1989. Mikel became active with
16 Cacophony, eventually editing Cacophony's newsletter and actively assisting Plaintiff in
17 organizing Cacophony events. Plaintiff and Mikel became close friends through Cacophony.
18 Because Mikel had been unemployed for the most part during his first years with Cacophony,
19 Plaintiff employed him as Central Service's bookkeeper and trained him in the trade.

20 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Paper
21 Man, LLC (hereinafter "Paper Man") is a California limited liability company with its principle
22 place of business in Oakland, California.

23 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Black
24 Rock City, LLC (hereinafter "BRC") is a Nevada limited liability company formed in 1997 with
25 its principle place of business in San Francisco, California. BRC is registered in the State of
26 California as a foreign domestic entity with a listed agent for service of process in California.

27 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey is BRC's
28 chairman, director and/or leading managing member.

1 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Mikel is a member of
2 BRC's executive board, board of directors and/or decision making body.

3 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that at all pertinent times,
4 Harvey, Paper Man and BRC were the alter egos of each other.

5 19. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Paper Man
6 and BRC were each other's agent, representative, joint venturer and representative, and in doing
7 the things hereafter alleged, each was acting within and outside of the course and scope of said
8 agency, joint venture and representation with each other's advance knowledge, acquiescence or
9 subsequent ratification.

10 20. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Paper Man
11 and BRC, individually and in concert, knew or reasonably should have known that their conduct
12 as alleged herein was wrongful and constituted a breach of duty and that each gave substantial
13 assistance to the other in accomplishing the wrongful conduct and breaches of duty alleged
14 herein.

15 21. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Paper Man
16 and BRC are and at all pertinent times have been each other's alter ego in that there exists and
17 existed a unity of interests and ownership such that any separateness between any of them has
18 ceased to exist. Namely, Harvey completely controlled, dominated, managed and operated Paper
19 Man and BRC; their assets were intermingled to suit Harvey's convenience; and each party's
20 funds were commingled with the other parties' funds.

21 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey exercised
22 complete control and dominance over Paper Man and BRC to such an extent that any
23 individuality or separateness of identity between the two does not and at all pertinent times did
24 not exist.

25 23. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that BRC exercised
26 complete control and dominance over Paper Man to such an extent that any individuality or
27 separateness of identity between the two does not and at all pertinent times did not exist.

28 24. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that adherence to the

1 existence of separate juristic fictions would abuse the corporate privilege and would produce
 2 inequitable results in that Harvey would be able to evade payment of his personal obligations to
 3 creditors and avoid liability to Plaintiff.

4 25. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that adherence to the
 5 existence of separate corporate fictions would abuse the corporate privilege and would produce
 6 inequitable results because of the probability that Harvey has pilfered or will pilfer corporate
 7 assets for his own personal use and would cause the juristic entities to file for protection under
 8 the United States Bankruptcy Code to avoid satisfying any judgment resulting from this lawsuit.

9 **FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS**

10 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that in the late 1970s, a
 11 popular San Francisco artist (the “Artist”) began hosting a series of “spontaneous art-party
 12 happenings” on San Francisco’s Baker Beach. As part of the activities, the Artist and her guests
 13 built sculptures with materials that washed up on the shore, and later in the evening “torched”
 14 (i.e., burned) the sculptures. The parties often were held on the summer solstice, but not always.
 15 The Artist stopped hosting the beach parties in or before 1985.

16 27. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Harvey
 17 began to attend the Artist’s parties in the early 1980s and was taken with the idea of freely
 18 creating and burning art without institutional or authoritarian interference. He attended the
 19 Artist’s remaining annual parties.

20 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that in 1986, the year
 21 following the Artist’s final “spontaneous art-party happening,” Harvey and his friend Jerry
 22 James saw the 1973 British cult film “The Wicker Man” and were inspired to carry on the
 23 tradition of burning art at an annual party on Baker Beach without the Artist’s participation. In
 24 preparation, James, a builder and contractor by trade, designed, engineered and built an
 25 impromptu eight foot tall wooden figure.

26 29. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and James
 27 transported the wooden sculpture to Baker Beach and burned it during their not-so-impromptu
 28 gathering that summer of 1986. A handful of antiauthoritarian individuals attended that first

1 gathering.

2 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that James and Harvey
3 held Baker Beach parties again in 1987, 1988 and 1989. The 1986 and 1987 parties were
4 nothing more than picnics. James's wooden figure in 1988 was much larger than prior year's
5 figures creating a unique, prototypical, and, relative to the available resources, prodigious
6 construction project for the 1988 party.

7 31. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the planned scale and
8 size of the 1988 figure made construction a daunting task for James because Harvey did not have
9 the skills to assist. James then met Plaintiff when he solicited Cacophony's help to build the
10 1988 figure. Plaintiff and Cacophony were very interested in and supportive of the project, but
11 were unable to assist that year.

12 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that in support of the
13 project, Plaintiff and Cacophony spread the word in 1988 even though they could not attend,
14 resulting in a doubling of attendance from 1987.

15 33. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff, Mikel and
16 other Cacophony members attended the 1989 party and assisted logistically under Plaintiff's
17 leadership and direction.

18 34. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that due in no small part
19 to Plaintiff's and Cacophony's promotional efforts, attendance approximately doubled from 1988
20 to 1989 and doubled yet again from 1989 to 1990. As a result of Cacophony members' word of
21 mouth and Cacophony's newsletter, an estimated 200 to 400 participants and spectators attended
22 the 1989 event. The term "Burning Man" was first used to describe the party by a Cacophony
23 member in the June 1989 Cacophony newsletter announcement of a Cacophony "PARTY FOR
24 THE BURNING MAN."

25 35. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that in 1989, James had a
26 falling out with Harvey and their friendship became strained during the following year.
27 Nevertheless, James and Plaintiff constructed a forty foot figure for the 1990 party. The figure
28 was not burned at Baker Beach that year because the police took steps to shut the party down

1 entirely. With the help of Plaintiff's negotiating skills, the party was held but the figure was not
2 burned.

3 36. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that after the failed 1990
4 Baker Beach burn, James withdrew from the project, leaving Plaintiff to take over James's role if
5 there were to be any future parties.

6 37. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that completely
7 independent of Harvey and James and their Baker Beach parties, Plaintiff and Cacophony
8 member Kevin Evans had been planning a Cacophony event of their own in the Nevada high
9 desert where participants could build things and destroy them at will. The trip was dubbed and
10 promoted by Cacophony as "Zone Trip #4."

11 38. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that during the weeks
12 following the aborted 1990 burn, Harvey felt completely defeated and dejected and did not want
13 to hold another beach party or burn again. Plaintiff, however, saw the "defeat" as an
14 opportunity. Although he could have copied the idea and erected a structure with Evans on the
15 high desert "playa" without Harvey, Plaintiff asked James to contribute the structure to Zone
16 Trip #4 and honorably urged Harvey to be a part of the adventure.

17 39. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the job of direction,
18 logistics and transportation fell almost entirely on Plaintiff. Those efforts as they related to the
19 wooden figure were severely compromised, however, because major parts of the structure had
20 been lost, stolen, destroyed or discarded when it was left in an empty lot near Folsom Street after
21 the aborted Baker Beach burn.

22 40. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that through Plaintiff's
23 principal leadership, frantic supervision, tenacity, credit cards, drive, ingenuity and access to the
24 necessary tools, materials and facilities, the structure was repaired and reconstructed in time to
25 join the caravan to the playa. The rebuilding essentially transformed the wooden figure into the
26 icon it is today, and Plaintiff's numerous design and technical contributions became integral to
27 the structure's current trade dress, including the signature neon lights.

28 41. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that once the repairs were

1 completed, Plaintiff arranged for and supplied most of the transportation, materials and finances
 2 needed to make the event happen and organized the caravan that made the trip to Nevada.
 3 Mikel, as a Cacophony member, participated and established the “Black Rock Rangers” to
 4 oversee safety, security and communications needs, such as they were. Harvey, however, did not
 5 participate at all other than to arrive at the event as a spectator after it was completely set up.

6 42. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that approximately eighty
 7 people attended Zone Trip #4. Although a fraction of the attendance at the previous Baker
 8 Beach party, it was deemed a success and Cacophony planned to repeat the event the following
 9 summer.

10 43. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that he was recognized as
 11 the technical and logistical leader of the event. Plaintiff is recognized widely as the one
 12 individual without whose leadership and ability the event would not have been planned or
 13 produced. Plaintiff alone became recognized as the “face” of the event to the local residents and
 14 authorities, and was the event’s facilitator, technical director and supervisor. The facilities, tools
 15 and materials needed to construct the event were provided by Central Services, and Central
 16 Services arranged to have the event covered under its insurance policy.

17 44. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff also was the
 18 event’s benefactor. In addition to funding the event with his credit cards, Plaintiff, Mikel and
 19 Central Services even paid Harvey’s rent on occasion.

20 45. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that after the 1990 event,
 21 Mikel’s participation expanded to include the roles of *de facto* accountant, controller and/or
 22 treasurer.

23 46. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the 1990 event on the
 24 playa motivated Harvey to take a more active roll the next year, so he adopted the roll of artistic
 25 director thereafter.

26 47. Like the Baker Beach party, the Nevada event’s attendance essentially doubled
 27 with each succeeding year and the Nevada event showed great promise as a commercial venture.
 28 Plaintiff eventually found himself working on the event to the exclusion and neglect of Central

1 Services and other economic pursuits. Therefore, Plaintiff informed Mikel and Harvey that he
 2 would have to withdraw he had something in writing that acknowledged his contributions to and
 3 rights and interests in the event and provided some sort of job security in the future.

4 48. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel
 5 acknowledged Plaintiff's essential role in the event's success and that it would be impossible to
 6 continue without Plaintiff. Therefore, Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel memorialized in writing their
 7 *de jure* general partnership (the "Partnership") by executing a written partnership agreement (the
 8 "Partnership Agreement," attached hereto as Exhibit A).

9 49. Among other things, the Partnership Agreement recognizes that the Partnership's
 10 primary purpose was "to engage in organizing and conducting community art and performance
 11 festivals, and related activities, . . . to do all things incidental to or in furtherance of these
 12 enumerated purposes," and to "engage in any other business as may be agreed upon by the
 13 partners." The Partnership Agreement also established that each partner owned a one-third equal
 14 and undivided ownership interest in the Partnership. Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement
 15 provided that upon termination, the Partnership assets remaining after satisfying outstanding
 16 liabilities "shall be distributed to the Partners in proportion to their Partnership interests"

17 50. Further memorializing their partnership, Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel jointly filed
 18 an application in their names with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on August 15,
 19 1994 to register the word mark BURNING MAN as a service mark on the Principal Register.
 20 The service mark was registered on September 12, 1995 under Registration No. 1,918,470
 21 (hereinafter the "'470 Burning Man Mark").

22 51. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as time progressed,
 23 Harvey's ego became more and more intertwined with the event and the image of the wooden
 24 figure. Harvey started to promote himself as the sole innovator, owner, director and decision
 25 maker of all that was Burning Man and increasingly promoted his own vision of establishing a
 26 cult of followers that bowed to the Burning Man.

27 52. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that eventually, Harvey
 28 began to dispute any suggestion that Plaintiff contributed to the development and success of the

1 event. Not only did he appear to have lost sight of the fact that but for Plaintiff, there would be
 2 no Burning Man in the Nevada high desert, he also failed to realize that without Plaintiff, he
 3 would not be playing the role of Burning Man's master of ceremonies.

4 53. Plaintiff began to tire of Harvey's insinuations. He did not want the Burning Man
 5 to become some sort of cult icon, either, and was concerned that the event was becoming so large
 6 that safety and security were likely to become paramount issues. Plaintiff eventually felt that he
 7 could contribute to an event that was run as a source of self promotion and gratification for an
 8 individual rather than a source of release and enjoyment for the participants who made it
 9 possible.

10 54. By 1986, Plaintiff's differences of opinion, philosophy and vision from Harvey
 11 were becoming insurmountable and Plaintiff decided it was time to pursue other opportunities.
 12 While others in Plaintiff's position may sought revenge against Harvey by destroying the event,
 13 Plaintiff instead did the honorable thing for the sake of the participants and the event itself: after
 14 satisfying himself that the event had reached a stage where it could continue without him, he
 15 suggested that the Partnership be dissolved in a manner that would be fair to all involved.

16 55. After acrimonious negotiations, Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel agreed on terms of
 17 dissolution by which Harvey assured Plaintiff that he would recognize and honor Plaintiff's
 18 contributions to the event, Plaintiff's rights to share in future events' successes, and the need to
 19 protect and promote the partnership's intellectual assets and associated good will in a way that
 20 would not deprive Plaintiff of his due. Harvey's assurances, and Plaintiff's understanding of
 21 Harvey's assurances were then memorialized in the terms of an "Agreement for Dissolution of
 22 Partnership" (the "Dissolution Agreement," attached hereto as Exhibit B). Plaintiff, Harvey and
 23 Mikel executed the Dissolution Agreement on July 22, 1997.

24 56. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that among other things,
 25 the Dissolution Agreement contained the following terms and conditions:

- 26 • The parties were to create a limited liability entity to be owned initially by Plaintiff,
- 27 Harvey and Mikel in equal one-third interests and used for the sole and exclusive
- 28 purpose of licensing the '470 Burning Man Mark;

- 1 • The parties were to assign the ‘470 Burning Man Mark and its associated good will to
- 2 the newly formed entity;
- 3 • The newly formed entity was to license the ‘470 Burning Man Mark under terms that
- 4 protected the mark from entering the public domain and that protected the entity and
- 5 its members from liability resulting from the licensee’s use;
- 6 • That an amount equal to the Partnership’s outstanding cash liabilities be included as
- 7 part of the licensing fee for the 1997 festival production;
- 8 • That if and when the ‘470 Burning Man Mark is sold or otherwise disposed of under
- 9 specifically identified circumstances, the proceeds would be distributed among the
- 10 partners in relation to their ownership interests;
- 11 • That only the entity, and not any of its members individually, may enter into licenses
- 12 or other transactions for the ‘470 Burning Man Mark with third parties;
- 13 • That any licenses negotiated on behalf of Paper Man include certain minimum
- 14 conditions and safeguards; and
- 15 • That the Partnership otherwise was to be terminated “in accordance with Article 10 of
- 16 the [Partnership Agreement].”

17 57. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff, Harvey and
 18 Mikel were represented and advised by competent attorneys who were licensed by the State Bar
 19 of California in the negotiation and drafting of the Dissolution Agreement’s terms and
 20 conditions.

21 58. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on July 22, 2007,
 22 Plaintiff, Harvey and Law executed the Paper Man Operating Agreement (the “Operating
 23 Agreement,” attached hereto as Exhibit C) which contains the provisions required by the
 24 Dissolution Agreement. On July 24, 2007, Paper Man was registered as a limited liability
 25 company with the California Secretary of State.

26 59. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff, Harvey and
 27 Mikel were represented and advised by competent attorneys who were licensed by the State Bar
 28 of California in the negotiation and drafting of the Operating Agreement’s terms and conditions.

60. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on July 29, 2007, as a requirement of the Dissolution Agreement and the Operating Agreement, the assignment of the '470 Burning Man Mark from Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel to Paper Man was recorded by the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 1612, Frame 0893.

61. The Operating Agreement unambiguously states that the members' sole capital contribution was the '470 Burning Man Mark. A copy of the '470 Burning Man Mark's registration certificate was attached to further remove any doubt or ambiguity. No other assets whatsoever were identified.

62. The Operating Agreement also set out that all Members must be consulted prior to making decisions on behalf of Paper Man, and that Paper Man must keep a complete and accurate account of its business, and that its books and records must be open to inspection and copying by each Member or his authorized representative.

63. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Mikel continued to work with Harvey after the Partnership dissolved and formed BRC with Harvey and became one of a number of managing directors chosen and appointed by Harvey. Harvey became the lead managing director.

64. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as Plaintiff predicted, attendance at the Burning Man event increased consistently over the years following the Partnership's dissolution. The following attendance figures for the Nevada gatherings have been reported:

YEAR	ATTENDEES
1990	90
1991	250
1992	600
1993	1,000
1994	2,000
1995	4,000
1996	8,000

1	1997	10,000
2	1998	15,000
3	1999	23,000
4	2000	25,400
5	2001	25,659
6	2002	28,979
7	2003	30,586
8	2004	35,664
9	2005	35,567
10	2006	39,100 (est.)

65. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as attendance and ticket prices increased, the fair market value of the license for the '470 Burning Man Mark increased as well. Nevertheless, Paper Man annually reported license fee revenues that were sufficient only to pay Paper Man's necessary operating expenses. Having shown no profit after payment of expenses, Plaintiff never received any payments from Paper Man.

66. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel justified Paper Man's failure to obtain greater licensing fees on the ground that Burning Man did not operate at a profit because it was so expensive to mount. Until the recent occurrence of events set out below, Plaintiff relied on Harvey's and Mikel's representations and assurances.

67. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that within the past year, Harvey and Mikel became hopelessly deadlocked and completely unable to agree on terms and conditions for '470 Burning Man Mark licensing agreement with BRC, the operation of Paper Man, the operation of BRC, and the operation of the Burning Man event. During this past year, Plaintiff also discovered for the first time that BRC had been allowed to use the BURNING MAN service mark without entering into written licensing agreements with BRC.

68. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that within the past year, Harvey and BRC expressly announced that they never believed that Paper Man, Mikel and Plaintiff had rights to the '470 Burning Man Mark or any other of the Partnership's intellectual property assets.

1 69. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that within the last year,
 2 Harvey announced that he never intended to comply with the terms of the Dissolution Agreement
 3 or Operating Agreement and always believed the '470 Burning Man Mark was his alone.

4 70. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that within the past year,
 5 Harvey has expressly, specifically and unambiguously repudiated the Dissolution Agreement and
 6 Operating Agreement. Additionally, Harvey has been reported to have unilaterally presented a
 7 licensing agreement to BRC with terms and conditions that were not discussed with or approved
 8 by other Paper Man members and which did not receive majority member consent as required by
 9 the Operating Agreement. Harvey also was reported to have granted BRC the right to use the
 10 '470 Burning Man Mark without signing a written license agreement and without paying a fee or
 11 payment of a fee only sufficient to cover Paper Man's minimal State filing requirements. Lastly,
 12 Harvey reportedly granted BRC permission to use the '470 Burning Man Mark despite BRC's
 13 express refusal to agree to a written license's terms and conditions.

14 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 15 **(Cancellation of Trademark Registrations**
 as against BRC)

16 71. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 17 as if fully set out at length herein.

18 72. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that during the time the
 19 festival was located in the high desert from 1990 to 1996, the festival developed unique and
 20 distinctive trademarks, service marks and trade dress apart from and in addition to the '470
 21 Burning Man Mark. Such intellectual property assets included, for example but without
 22 limitation, the stylized Burning Man Logo (see Exhibit D); the service marks "Black Rock City,"
 23 "Flambe Lounge," and "Decompression," the trade dress of the Burning Man festival itself and
 24 the appearance and trade dress of the neon lit, wooden structure (see Exhibit E).

25 73. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that such intellectual
 26 properties and all of the goodwill associated therewith were assets belonging to the Partnership
 27 when the Partnership dissolved.

28 74. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that because such

1 additional assets were not included by specific reference in the Dissolution Agreement, such
 2 assets and their associated goodwill were distributed jointly among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel
 3 pursuant to Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement when the partnership dissolved.

4 75. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that ownership and use of
 5 a trademark or service mark by more than one source will result in the mark being inserted into
 6 the public domain.

7 76. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that equity prefers that
 8 marks not be forfeited to the public domain and that remedies should be fashioned whenever
 9 possible to create a valid joint ownership of the mark as if coming from a single source without
 10 forfeiting the mark to the public domain.

11 77. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on February 25,
 12 2003, defendant BRC applied for registration of the mark “Decompression” in International
 13 Class 041 for “Organizing community festivals featuring art exhibits, conducting entertainment
 14 exhibitions in the nature of art festivals, and entertainment in the nature of art festivals.” BRC
 15 claimed a first use date of October 18, 1997 and the mark was registered on the Principal
 16 Register on December 30, 2003 with registration number 2,800,513 (the “‘513 Registration”).

17 78. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said mark was first
 18 used in relation to the Burning Man event prior to the dissolution of the Partnership and as such
 19 said mark was a Partnership asset that should have been distributed among Plaintiff, Harvey and
 20 Mikel pursuant to Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement when the Partnership dissolved.

21 79. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if such mark entered
 22 into the public domain by reason of its being distributed among several owners, then the ‘513
 23 Registration was improperly granted because the mark is in the public domain.

24 80. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if an equitable
 25 remedy were fashioned to recognize a constructive, *de facto* partnership among Plaintiff, Harvey
 26 and Mikel, then BRC is not the first to use the mark in commerce or the true owner of the mark,
 27 and its use of the mark is likely to be confused with the *de facto* partnership’s ownership of the
 28 mark.

1 81. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on February 25,
 2 2003, BRC applied for registration of the mark “Flambé Lounge” in International Class 041 for
 3 “Organizing community festivals featuring art exhibits, conducting entertainment exhibitions in
 4 the nature of art festivals, and entertainment in the nature of art festivals.” BRC claimed a first
 5 use date of January 1, 1998 and the mark was registered on the Principal Register on February
 6 10, 2004 with registration number 2,813,064 (the “‘064 Registration”).

7 82. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said mark was first
 8 used in relation to the Burning Man event prior to BRC’s claimed first use date and prior to the
 9 dissolution of the Partnership in 1997 and as such said mark was an asset that should have been
 10 distributed among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel pursuant to Article 10 of the Partnership
 11 Agreement when the Partnership dissolved.

12 83. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if such mark entered
 13 into the public domain by reason of its being distributed among several owners, then the ‘064
 14 Registration was improperly granted.

15 84. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if an equitable
 16 remedy were fashioned to create a constructive, *de facto* partnership among Plaintiff, Harvey and
 17 Mikel, then BRC is not the true owner of the mark and its use of the mark is likely to be
 18 confused with the *de facto* partnership’s senior mark.

19 85. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on February 25,
 20 2003, BRC applied for registration of the mark “Black Rock City” in International Class 041 for
 21 “Organizing community festivals featuring art exhibits, conducting entertainment exhibitions in
 22 the nature of art festivals, and entertainment in the nature of art festivals.” BRC claimed a first
 23 use date of September 1, 1995 and the mark was registered on the Principal Register on June 21,
 24 2005 with registration number 2,963,068 (the “‘068 Registration”).

25 86. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said mark was first
 26 used in relation to the Burning Man event prior to BRC’s stated first use date and prior to the
 27 dissolution of the Partnership, and as such said mark was an asset of the Partnership that should
 28 have been distributed among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel pursuant to Article 10 of the

1 Partnership Agreement when the Partnership dissolved.

2 87. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if such mark entered
3 into the public domain by reason of its being distributed among several owners when the
4 Partnership was dissolved, then the '068 Registration was improperly granted.

5 88. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if an equitable
6 remedy were fashioned to create a constructive, *de facto* partnership among Plaintiff, Harvey and
7 Mikel, then BRC is not the true owner of the mark and its use of the mark is likely to be
8 confused with the *de facto* partnership's use of the mark.

9 89. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests that the Court order the PTO to cancel the
10 '513, '064 and '068 registrations and declare either that the marks represented in those
11 registrations have entered into the public domain, or in the alternative, declare that such marks
12 are held in constructive trust by a *de facto* partnership comprised of Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel
13 for the benefit of such *de facto* partners and that the '513, '065 and '068 registrations be assigned
14 or transferred to such *de facto* partnership.

15 90. In light of the above, Plaintiff further requests the Court order defendants BRC,
16 Harvey and Mikel to submit to an accounting for all activities from 1997 to the present and to
17 award Plaintiff as a member of the *de facto* partnership his share of damages in the way of
18 reasonable license fees at an independently determined fair market value for such period of time,
19 plus pre-and post judgment interest, and all other damages available under the law and equity
20 according to proof.

21 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
22 **(Cancellation of Trademark Registrations**
as against Mikel)

23 91. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
24 as if fully set out at length herein.

25 92. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that on February 14,
26 2003, defendant Mikel applied for registration of the Burning Man event's unique logo design
27 (hereinafter the "Logo") in International Class 041 for "Organizing community festivals
28 featuring art exhibits, conducting entertainment exhibitions in the nature of art festivals, and

entertainment in the nature of art festivals.” Mikel claimed a first use date of April 8, 1995 and the mark was registered in Mikel’s name on the Principal Register on December 30, 2003 with registration number 2,800,469 (the “‘469 Registration”).

93. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said mark was first used in relation to the Burning Man event prior to Mikel’s stated first use date and prior to the dissolution of the Partnership, and as such said mark was an asset of the Partnership that should have been distributed among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel pursuant to Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement when the Partnership dissolved.

94. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if such mark entered into the public domain by reason of its being distributed among several owners when the Partnership was dissolved, then the ‘068 Registration was improperly granted.

95. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that if an equitable remedy were fashioned to create a constructive, *de facto* partnership among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel, then BRC is not the true owner of the mark and his use of the mark in any way is likely to be confused with the *de facto* partnership’s rights in the mark.

96. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests that the Court order the PTO to cancel the ‘469 Registration and declare that the mark represented in that registration has entered into the public domain or, in the alternative, assign and transfer the ‘469 Registration to the *de facto* partnership comprised of Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel in constructive trust for the benefit of such *de facto* partners.

97. In light of the above, Plaintiff further requests the Court order defendant Mikel to submit to an accounting for all activities from 1997 to the present and to award Plaintiff as a member of the *de facto* partnership his share of damages in the way of reasonable license fees at an independently determined fair market value for such period of time, plus pre-and post judgment interest.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Unfair Competition
as against BRC)**

98. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs

1 as if fully set out at length herein.

2 99. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that BRC's unauthorized
3 use of the service marks "Decompression," "Flambé Lounge" and "Black Rock City" is likely to
4 cause confusion and has caused confusion as to the true ownership of such marks. Such
5 unauthorized use infringes the rights of the *de facto* partnership under Section 43(a) of the
6 Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1152(a), and Plaintiff has been damaged by such unauthorized use.

7 100. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that BRC's unauthorized
8 use of the stylized Burning Man logo is likely to cause confusion and has caused confusion as to
9 the true ownership of such marks. Such unauthorized use infringes the rights of the *de facto*
10 partnership under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1152(a), and Plaintiff has been
11 damaged by such unauthorized use.

12 101. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that BRC's unauthorized
13 use of the Burning Man Festival trade dress and the trade dress that comprises the Burning Man
14 structure is likely to cause confusion and has caused confusion as to the true ownership of such
15 marks. Such unauthorized use infringes the rights of the *de facto* partnership under Section 43(a)
16 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1152(a), and Plaintiff has been damaged by such unauthorized
17 use.

18 102. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests that BRC be enjoined from using the *de*
19 *facto* partnership's service marks and trade dress and that the Court order BRC to submit to an
20 accounting for all activities from 1997 to the present and to award Plaintiff as a member of the *de*
21 *facto* partnership his share of damages in the way of reasonable license fees at an independently
22 determined fair market value for such past use, plus pre-and post judgment interest thereon and
23 all other damages available under the law and equity.

24 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
25 **(Unfair Competition**
as against Mikel and Harvey)

26 103. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
27 as if fully set out at length herein.

28 104. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Mikel and Harvey

1 permitted BRC to use the Partnership's intellectual property assets without Plaintiff's permission
 2 and consent, without the permission and consent of each other in violation of the *de facto*
 3 partnership's rights.

4 105. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that such unauthorized
 5 use and misappropriation of the Partnership's intellectual property assets was likely to cause
 6 confusion and has caused confusion as to the true ownership of such marks and trade dress.
 7 Such unauthorized uses infringe the rights of the *de facto* partnership under Section 43(a) of the
 8 Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1152(a), and Plaintiff has been damaged by such unauthorized use.

9 106. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests that Mikel and Harvey be enjoined from
 10 using the *de facto* partnership's service marks in violation of the *de facto* partnership's rights and
 11 that Harvey and Mikel be ordered to submit to an accounting for all activities from 1997 to the
 12 present and to award Plaintiff as a member of the *de facto* partnership his share of damages in the
 13 way of reasonable license fees at an independently determined fair market value for such past
 14 use, plus pre-and post judgment interest thereon.

15 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 16 **(Fraud**
as against Harvey)

17 107. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 18 as if fully set out at length herein.

19 108. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that in negotiating the
 20 terms of the Dissolution Agreement, Harvey knowingly misrepresented to Plaintiff that proper,
 21 fair market license rates would be charged to subsequent Burning Man event organizers and that
 22 the revenues from such license fees would be distributed among the Partners in relationship to
 23 their ownership interests. Harvey also knowingly misrepresented that he would at all times
 24 respect Plaintiff's and Mikel's rights as they relate to their remaining ownership interests in the
 25 '470 Burning Man Mark and any other revenues generated from any other former Partnership
 26 assets.

27 109. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey intentionally
 28 misrepresented the material terms and conditions of the Partnership Agreement, Dissolution

1 Agreement and Operating Agreement to Plaintiff in order to induce Plaintiff to execute such
2 agreements and relinquish his rights to the '470 Burning Man Mark and the Partnership's other
3 intellectual property assets.

4 110. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey knowingly
5 caused the terms of the Partnership Agreement, Dissolution Agreement and Operating
6 Agreement to falsely state the intended purpose of such agreements in order to induce Plaintiff to
7 execute such agreements and relinquish his rights to the '470 Burning Man Mark and the
8 Partnership's other intellectual property assets.

9 111. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey knew at the
10 time such representations were made that they were false and that he had no intention of
11 performing those terms and conditions.

12 112. The falsely represented terms and conditions set out above were material to
13 Plaintiff's decision to enter into the Partnership and continue to provide services to Harvey, and
14 to Plaintiff's decisions to dissolve the Partnership and relinquish his ownership interests in the
15 '470 Burning Man Mark and the Partnership's other intellectual property assets.

16 113. The falsely represented terms and conditions set out above were material to
17 Plaintiff's decision to execute the Partnership Agreement, Dissolution Agreement and Operating
18 Agreement.

19 114. Plaintiff reasonably relied to his detriment on Harvey's intentionally false
20 representations.

21 115. Plaintiff did not know at the time they were made that such representations were
22 false, and could not have discovered that such representations were knowingly false until facts
23 arose and Harvey expressly repudiated such agreements within the past year.

24 116. As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of the conduct set out above,
25 Plaintiff has been injured in amounts far in excess of the jurisdictional limits of the court
26 according to proof.

27 117. Harvey committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently, oppressively and with an
28 improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful intention of injuring Plaintiff

1 and depriving Plaintiff of his property. Alternatively, Harvey's despicable conduct was carried
 2 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
 3 result of Harvey's despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive and exemplary
 4 damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

5 **SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 6 **(Unfair Competition and False Advertising in Violation of the Lanham Act**
 7 **as Against BRC, Harvey and Mikel)**

8 118. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 9 as if fully set out at length herein.

10 119. Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), forbids the use of false
 11 descriptions or representations in the advertising and sale of goods and services.

12 97. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that from 1997 to the
 13 present, defendants BRC, Harvey and Mikel falsely represented in commercial advertising that
 14 they were the true owners of the former Partnership's intellectual property assets.

15 98. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said defendants knew
 16 that their representations were material and false.

17 99. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said defendants
 18 intended for others to rely on their false representations.

19 100. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that said defendants
 20 wrongly profited from their intentionally false and misleading representations.

21 101. Plaintiff has been injured as a direct, proximate and foreseeable consequence of
 22 said defendants' violations of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act.

23 102. As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of said defendants' violations of
 24 Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, Plaintiff is entitled to all relief available under the Lanham Act
 25 including injunctive relief, disgorgement of all ill gotten gains, treble damages, and reasonable
 26 attorneys' fees and costs.

27 103. BRC, Harvey and Mikel committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently,
 28 oppressively and with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful
 intention of injuring Plaintiff. Alternatively, Said defendants' despicable conduct was carried

1 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
 2 result of said defendants' despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive and
 3 exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

4 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 5 **(Unfair Competition and False Advertising in Violation of California and Common Law**
 6 **as Against BRC, Harvey and Mikel)**

7 104. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 8 as if fully set out at length herein.

9 105. The conduct of BRC, Harvey and Mikel set out above constitutes false or
 10 misleading statements in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq*
 11 and common law.

12 106. As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of said defendants' violations of
 13 California Business and Professions Code § 17500 and common law, and pursuant to California
 14 Business and Professions Code §§ 17203, 17500 and 17535, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief,
 15 disgorgement of profits, statutory damages and any and all other remedies available under the
 16 law.

17 107. BRC, Harvey and Mikel committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently,
 18 oppressively and with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful
 19 intention of injuring Plaintiff. Alternatively, Said defendants' despicable conduct was carried
 20 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
 21 result of the counterdefendants' despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive
 22 and exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

23 **EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 24 **(Declaratory Relief from Contract**
 25 **as against Harvey and Mikel)**

26 108. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 27 as if fully set out at length herein.

28 109. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff's assents to
 the Partnership Agreement, Dissolution Agreement and Operating Agreement were negated by
 Harvey's fraudulent misrepresentations of the true nature and effect of the agreements.

110. In light of the above, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court declare that said agreements are void *ab initio*, that Plaintiff, Harvey and Michael were and are partners with equal, undivided interests in a general partnership formed pursuant to California law, and that such partnership's intellectual property assets either were dedicated to the public domain upon such partnership's dissolution or, in the alternative, that such assets be deemed to have been held in constructive trust by the *de facto* partnership comprised of Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel subsequent to the original partnership's dissolution.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Judicial Dissolution of Paper Man LLC
as against Harvey, Mikel and Paper Man)

111. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set out at length herein.

112. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that California Corporations Code § 17351 allows for judicial dissolution of a limited liability company when, among other things, dissolution is reasonably necessary for the protection of the complaining partner, when the management of the company is deadlocked or subject to internal dissention, or when those in control of the company have been guilty of, or have knowingly countenanced persistent and pervasive fraud, mismanagement, or abuse of authority.

113. Assuming *arguendo* that Paper Man is not declared void *ab initio*, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff's only source of protection from Harvey's and Mikel's misfeasance is Paper Man's dissolution.

114. Assuming *arguendo* that Paper Man is not declared void *ab initio*, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Paper Man's dissolution is necessary because Harvey and Mikel are deadlocked on matters of material importance to Paper Man's operation, namely the terms and conditions of the '470 Burning Man Mark license, the rights of the managing members to grant the license without majority shareholder consent, and the validity of Paper Man itself.

115. Assuming *arguendo* that Paper Man is not declared void *ab initio*, Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Paper Man's dissolution is the only reasonable

1 and equitable solution to Harvey's and Mikel's persistent and pervasive fraud, mismanagement
2 and abuse of authority.

3 116. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests relief by way of an appraisal of Paper
4 Man's assets pursuant to California Corporations Code § 17351(b)(3), judicial dissolution of
5 Paper Man, and distribution of its assets equally among Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel.

6 **TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
7 **(Breach of Fiduciary Duty**
8 **as against Harvey and Mikel)**

9 117. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
10 as if fully set out at length herein.

11 118. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as partners in the
12 Partnership, Harvey and Mikel owed Plaintiff a duty to carry out the Partnership business with
13 the highest good faith toward Plaintiff and with the loyalty of a fiduciary.

14 119. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel
15 also owed Plaintiff a duty to attend to the business of the *de facto* partnership that was equitably
16 established for the benefit of the distributed trademark, service mark and trade dress assets with
17 the highest good faith toward Plaintiff and with the loyalty of a fiduciary.

18 120. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as voting and
19 managing members of Paper Man, Harvey and Mikel owed Plaintiff a duty to carry out Paper
20 Man business with the highest good faith toward Plaintiff and with the loyalty of fiduciaries.

21 121. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey's and
22 Mikel's positions with BRC and the Burning Man event created interests in Harvey and Mikel
23 that conflicted with their interests in and duties of utmost good faith to the Partnership, the *de*
24 *facto* partnership, Paper Man and Plaintiff.

25 122. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel
26 violated their fiduciary duties of utmost good faith and loyalty to Plaintiff by obtaining
27 advantages for themselves over the Partnership, the *de facto* partnership and Paper Man through
28 the use of misrepresentation, concealment and fraud.

123. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel

1 violated their fiduciary duties of utmost good faith and loyalty to Plaintiff by obtaining
 2 advantages for themselves over the Partnership, the *de facto* partnership and Paper Man by
 3 licensing, using and/or permitting the use of the Partnerships intellectual property assets either
 4 without license or control over the use of the marks, or by licensing such marks at below fair
 5 market rates with insufficient quality safeguards.

6 124. BRC, Harvey and Mikel committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently,
 7 oppressively and with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful
 8 intention of injuring Plaintiff. Alternatively, Said defendants' despicable conduct was carried
 9 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
 10 result of the counterdefendants' despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive
 11 and exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

12 **ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 13 **(Breach of Contract**
 14 **as against Harvey, Mikel and Paper Man)**

15 125. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
 16 as if fully set out at length herein.

17 126. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the 2006 Burning
 18 Man event's gross income exceeded \$6,000,000.00, and that the gross revenues from prior
 19 events was commensurately great.

20 127. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the fair market value
 21 for a license for the 2006 event could range from \$300,000.00 to more than \$1,000,000.00, and
 22 the rate for prior events would be commensurate with such rates.

23 128. Assuming *arguendo* that the Operating Agreement is not declared void *ab initio*,
 24 Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that he has from the beginning
 25 performed all of the obligations required of him by the Operating Agreement, yet Harvey, Mikel
 26 and Paper Man breached the Operating Agreement by continually failing to obtain in good faith
 27 an arm's length licensing agreement from BRC at the fair market value for such license.

28 129. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Mikel and
 Paper Man further breached the Operating Agreement by continually failing to pay Plaintiff his

1 share of the fair market value for a license for the '470 Burning Man Mark.

2 130. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Mikel and
3 Paper Man also breached the Operating Agreement by continually failing to provide an accurate
4 and detailed accounting to Plaintiff or make Paper Man's books available for Plaintiff's
5 inspection.

6 131. Plaintiff has been damaged by the aforementioned breaches and seeks all
7 reasonably foreseeable damages directly and proximately caused by such breach

8 **TWELFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
9 **(Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**
10 **as against Harvey, Mikel and Paper Man)**

11 132. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
12 as if fully set out at length herein.

13 133. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that California implies in
14 all contracts a covenant that the parties will act in good faith and deal fairly with each other.

15 134. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the facts alleged in
16 this Complaint establish that Harvey and Mikel individually and as managing members of Paper
17 Man, breached the covenants of good faith and fair dealing that are implied in the Dissolution
18 Agreement and the Operating Agreement.

19 135. Plaintiff has been damaged by the aforementioned breaches and seeks all
20 reasonably foreseeable damages directly and proximately caused by such breach that are
21 available under the laws of California and the United States.

22 **THIRTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
23 **(Conversion**
24 **as against Harvey, Mikel and BRC)**

25 136. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
26 as if fully set out at length herein.

27 137. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the '470 Burning
28 Man Mark is the personal property of the Partnership, the *de facto* partnership and/or Paper Man.

138. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the Partnership's
remaining intellectual property assets are the personal property of the Partnership or the *de facto*

1 partnership.

2 139. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey, Mikel and
3 BRC wrongly assumed authority and presumed ownership over such personal property with the
4 intention of depriving Plaintiff, the Partnership, the *de facto* partnership and/or Paper Man of
5 their right of possession of such property.

6 140. Plaintiff has been injured by such intentional and wrongful conduct as alleged
7 above.

8 141. BRC, Harvey and Mikel committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently,
9 oppressively and with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful
10 intention of injuring Plaintiff. Alternatively, Said defendants' despicable conduct was carried
11 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
12 result of the counterdefendants' despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive
13 and exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

14 **FOURTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
15 **(Negligent Misrepresentation**
as against Harvey and Mikel)

16 142. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs
17 as if fully set out at length herein.

18 143. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel
19 owed Plaintiff a duty of care

20 144. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel
21 negligently misstated their true intentions when the negotiated and entered into the Dissolution
22 Agreement and Operating Agreement with Plaintiff.

23 145. Plaintiff has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of such negligent
24 misrepresentation in an amount that is subject to proof.

25 146. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests damages from Harvey and Mikel in an
26 amount that is subject to proof.

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Negligence
as against Harvey and Mikel)

147. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set out at length herein.

148. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel allowed the cancellation of the '470 Burning Man Mark registration by negligently failing to file required affidavits before the sixth anniversary of the mark's registration date or within the grace periods permitted thereafter.

149. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that as a direct and proximate result of Harvey's and Mikel's negligence, the '470 Burning Man Mark lost the protections and assumptions afforded by its registration, and additionally lost the ability to become "incontestable" by the PTO.

150. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that loss of such status, for no matter how little time, negatively impacts the value of the mark and its associated good will, thereby causing injury to Paper Man and Plaintiff.

151. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey and Mikel negligently ceded control of the '470 Burning Man Mark, the "Flambé Lounge," "Decompression" and "Black Rock City" service marks, the Burning Man event's distinctive trade dress and its unique, stylized logo.

152. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Plaintiff has been damaged by such aforementioned negligence in amounts that are subject to proof.

153. In light of the above, Plaintiff requests damages from Harvey and Mikel in an amount that is subject to proof.

FIFTEENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(Violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200)
as Against Harvey, Mikel and BRC)

154. Plaintiff incorporates all of the allegations contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set out at length herein.

155. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Harvey's, Mikel's

1 and BRC's actions as alleged above constitute unfair trade practices and unfair methods of
2 competition in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200.

3 156. As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of such defendants' violations of
4 California Business and Professions Code § 17200, Plaintiff has been injured in amounts that can
5 be addressed under the court's pendant jurisdiction.

6 157. As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result of such defendants' violations of
7 California Business and Professions Code § 17200, Plaintiff is entitled to treble his actual
8 damages and disgorgement of Harvey's, Mikel's and BRC's ill gotten gains, pre- and post
9 judgment interest at the legal rate, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and any and all penalties
10 permitted pursuant to the laws of the States of California and the United States.

11 158. Harvey, Mikel and BRC committed the acts alleged herein fraudulently,
12 oppressively and with an improper and evil motive amounting to malice with the wrongful
13 intention of injuring Plaintiff. Alternatively, those defendants' despicable conduct was carried
14 out in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Therefore, as a direct, proximate and foreseeable
15 result of those defendants' despicable conduct, Plaintiff also is entitled to recover punitive and
16 exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted by law and Due Process.

17 **WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF PRAYS** for relief as follows:

18 (1) That judgment be entered in favor of Plaintiff and against all defendants;

19 (2) That the Court declare that the Dissolution Agreement and Operating Agreement
20 are void *ab initio*;

21 (3) That the Court order the dissolution of Paper Man LLC or, in the alternative, for
22 the reformation of Paper Man LLC that restores Plaintiff's full one-third undivided equal interest
23 in the '470 Burning Man Mark and revokes Harvey's voting status and right to manage Paper
24 Man or participate in its operations;

25 (4) That the Court declare that Plaintiff, Harvey and Mikel comprise and have
26 comprised a general partnership that held and controlled the trademarks, service marks and trade
27 dress that were distributed pursuant to Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement upon the
28 dissolution of the Partnership;

1 (5) That the Court enjoin Harvey from voting in, managing, controlling or in any way
2 participating in the decision making process of the aforementioned general partnership.

3 (6) That the Court declare that the marks “Burning Man,” Decompression,” “Black
4 Rock City” and “Flambé Lounge,” the Burning Man event trade dress and Burning Man
5 distinctive logo(s) are owned in one-third undivided equal interests by Plaintiff, Harvey and
6 Mikel and controlled in their entirety by the aforementioned general partnership;

7 (7) That the Court Order and direct the PTO to cancel the ‘513, ‘064, ‘068 and ‘469
8 registrations or, in the alternative, to record the assignment of such registrations from BRC to the
9 aforementioned general partnership;

10 (8) For an order permanently enjoining BRC from using the “Burning Man,”
11 Decompression,” “Black Rock City” and “Flambé Lounge” marks, the Burning Man event trade
12 dress and the Burning Man distinctive logo(s) without prior written consent and payment of a
13 fair market license fee;

14 (9) For an order for accountings by independent certified public accountants from
15 Harvey, Mikel, Paper Man and BRC for all years from 1996 to present, with costs and fees
16 associated with the accountings paid by the defendants;

17 (10) For Plaintiff’s share of the fair market licensing fees from Harvey, Mikel, Paper
18 Man and BRC for all past uncompensated and under-compensated uses of the “Burning Man,”
19 “Decompression,” “Black Rock City” and “Flambé Lounge” marks, the Burning Man event trade
20 dress and the Burning Man distinctive logo(s);

21 (11) For all monetary damages directly and proximately caused by Harvey, Mikel,
22 Paper Man and BRC to Plaintiff by way of the defendants’ wrongful acts as set out above,
23 trebled pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17200.

24 (12) For punitive and exemplary damages in the maximum amount permitted under the
25 laws and Constitution of the United States;

26 (13) For Plaintiff’s attorneys’ fees and costs; and

27 (14) For all other relief the Court deems just and proper.

28 **Dated:** January 9, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

I Braun Degenshein
Attorney at Law

/s/ I Braun Degenshein

By: I Braun Degenshein
Attorney for Plaintiff

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by Rule 38(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dated: January 9, 2007

/s/ I Braun Degenshein

I Braun Degenshein
Attorney for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATION OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersigned certifies that as of this date, other than the named parties, there is no such interest to report. Signature, Attorney of Record

Dated: January 9, 2007

/s/ I Braun Degenshein

I Braun Degenshein
Attorney for Plaintiff